

PATENT
Attorney Docket No. 944-003.040

REMARKS

Applicant has amended the specification to correct a typographical error. The support for the amendment to the specification can be found on p.12, line 27, where the symbol *RAND* is defined. Applicant has also amended claims 8 to change claim 5 to claim 6; change *maxLad*, a typographical error, to *maxLag*; and change *minLag* to (*minLag*-5). The support for this amendment can be found on p.13, lines 1, 10 and 20 (*LagDif* in the specification is the same as *difLag* in the claims). No new matter has been introduced by way of amendment.

Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the changes made to the specification and claims by the current amendment. The attached page is captioned "Version with markings to show changes made."

Respectfully submitted,

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VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

In the Specification:

Paragraph beginning at line 27 of page 12 to line 3 of the next page has been amended as follows:

Let $RAND$ be the randomization with the scale of $(-\text{WLD}/2, \text{WLD}/2)$, then
 $Update_lag = WAL + RAND (-\text{WLD}/2, \text{WLD}/2)$,

wherein

$minGain$ is the smallest value of the LTP-gain buffer;

$LagDif$ is the difference between the smallest and the largest LTP-lag values;

$lastGain$ is the last received good LTP-gain; and

$secondLastGain$ is the second last received good LTP-gain.

In the Claims:

Claim 8 has been amended as follows:

8. (Amended) The method of claim 65, wherein the second long-term prediction lag values further include a second last long-term prediction lag value and a third last long-term prediction lag value, and the second long-term prediction gain values further include a second last long-term prediction gain value and a third second last long-term prediction gain value, said method further comprising the steps of:

determining $minLag$, which is the smallest lag value among the second long-term prediction lag values;

determining $maxLag$, which is the largest lag value among the second long-term prediction lag values;

determining $meanLag$, which is an average of the second long-term prediction lag values;

determining $difLag$, which is the difference of $maxLag$ and $minLag$;

determining $minGain$, which is the smallest gain value among the second long-term

prediction gain values;

determining *maxGain*, which is the largest gain value among the second long-term prediction gain values; and

determining *meanGain*, which is an average of the second long term gain values; wherein if *difLag* < 10, and (*minLag - 5*) < the fourth lag value < (*maxLag + 5*); or

if the last long-term prediction gain value is larger than 0.5, and the second last long-term prediction gain value is larger than 0.5, and the fourth lag value is smaller than a sum of the last long-term prediction value and 10, and a sum of the fourth lag value and 10 is larger than the last long-term prediction value; or

if *minGain* < 0.4, and the last long-term prediction gain value is equal to *minGain*, and the fourth lag value is larger than *minLag* but smaller than *maxLag*; or

if *difLag* < 70, and the fourth lag value is larger than *minLag* but smaller than *maxLag*; or

if the fourth lag value is larger than *meanLag* but smaller than *maxLag*; then the corrupted frame is determined as partially corrupted.